

AN  
HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL VIEW  
OF  
THE DECAN,  
SOUTH OF THE KISTNAH;

INCLUDING A SKETCH OF THE  
EXTENT AND REVENUE OF THE MYSOREAN DOMINIONS,  
*AS POSSESSED BY TIPPOO SULTAUN,*  
TO THE PERIOD OF HIS LATEST ACQUISITIONS OF TERRITORY,  
AND COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT WAR IN 1796.

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# ADVERTISEMENT. HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL VIEW

THE following paper has been very recently com-  
municated to the Directors of the India Company,  
by a Gentleman who has filled important stations in the  
Company's Service in India, and is said to have been  
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present and revenue of the Mysore and  
partition treaties concluded with the Nizam and  
the Nizam's relation to that previ-  
ously entered into with the Nizam. It is on the Coro-  
nation of his late Majesty George the Third, it pro-  
pounds and commends the present war in the  
before Parliament.

The book referred to in the note on the subject of  
the word "Karnal," used in the finances of India,  
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The book referred to in the note on the subject of the word "Kaumil," used in the finances of India, has been laid on the table of the House of Commons.

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It contains an ample discussion of the merits of the question now before the public, on the nature of Zemindary tenures, and the state of landed property in Bengal, in opposition to the opinions of Mr. Francis and Mr. Boughton Rouse. The idea of printing it was laid aside on the suggestions of Mr. Francis and Mr. Anstruther, who had access to read it; the latter as one of the managers for the impeachment against Mr. Hastings.



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# AN HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL VIEW

OF

## THE DECAN, &c.

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THAT part of the Decan, or peninsula of India, south of the river Kistnah, in latitude  $16\frac{1}{2}$  degrees north, and extending in a triangular form to Cape Comorin, between the two coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, comprehends in all an area of one hundred and forty thousand square geographical miles; of which the British dominions, including the Circar of Guntour, the Carnatic Payengaut, and its dependencies of Tanjore, Trichenopoly, Tinevelly, Travancore\*, &c. may comprise about 50,000; the districts of Carnool, Raichore, &c. under the protection of the Nizam, 4000; and the nabobship of Sanore, with the independant rajahships of Bari, or Bounfelo, of Koork and others in the Balagaut Hills of Malabar, at least 6000 more; leaving 80,000 for the square dimensions of all the actual possessions of Tippoo.

The whole of the country thus described, hath been immemorially in-

\* Mr. Hollond, late governor of Madras, calls Travancore, a tributary state to the Carnatic.

habited by the two Indian nations of Malabar and Canara, which though intruded upon by those of Merhat and Telinga from the north, are still distinguishable from these, and from each other, by a remarkable difference in language, religion, divisions of cast, manners, customs, and interior policy. Until the middle of the sixteenth century it formed one great undivided empire called, from its capital on the Tumhbudra, Bejanagur, and sometimes improperly, by travellers, that of Narfinga; the states of Malabar, south of the river Caveri, on both coasts, though under the immediate hierarchy of the Samery or zamorin of Calicut, being considered only as tributary dependencies on the superior Canarine monarchy.

It is to be observed also, that about the period now mentioned, the descendants of five Mussulman princes, who had usurped the dominion of their respective governments north of the Kistnah, under the Bamineah Mahomedan kingdom of Beder, still held in participation that portion of the Decan, peopled chiefly by the Hindoo tribes of Merhat and Telinga, but partly by those of Oria or Orissa, and Goondwaneh, towards the frontiers of Bengal and Bahar: of these princes, the Adil-shahy, ruled the south-west division in their capital of Bejapour; the Nizam-shahy, the north-west in Ahmednagur; the Amaud-shahy, the north-east in Berar; the Bureed-shahy, the remains of the empire of Beder in the center; and the Kootub-shahy, in Golconda or Hydrabad, on the south-east, and ultimately along the coast northerly to the Chilkalake beyond Ganjam. The two former dynasties were thus in possession of the greater portion of Merhat; the third held the remainder, with part of Goondwaneh; and the fourth and fifth ruled over the inhabitants of Telinga, to which were afterwards added, under the latter, those of Oria, in the circars of Rajemmundry and Sicacole. Stimulated by the ambition of conquest, and the intolerant spirit of their religion, they waged perpetual war in confederacy, against Ramraje the Hindoo monarch of Bejanagur, who at length was slain in a pitched

pitched battle near Tellecottah on the banks of the Kistnah, A. D. 1565.

In consequence of this event, and a disputed succession internally to the throne of Bejanagur, the naicks or governors of the larger provinces became independent. Such was the origin of the modern Hindoo principalities of Myfore, Ikeri or Bidenore, Ginjee, Trichenopoly, Tanjore, and Madura ; and then it was also that the tributary Nair states of Malabar, viz. Travancore, Cochin, Koork, &c. with the Samery of Calicut at their head, threw off the yoke of the Canarine empire ; and that the representatives of the latter, removed the seat of their government from Bejanagur to Penekonda, as a more retired or stronger situation, to oppose the attacks of their Mussulman neighbours on the one side, and restrain the rebellious spirit of their own subjects on the other.

After many fruitless attempts and treaties of partition between the five Mahomedan powers to conquer the feeble remains of the Canarine empire, this object was at last accomplished by two of them, those of Bejapore and Hydrabad, by means of their respective generals, Mustapha Khan, and Meer Jumlah, between the years 1650 and 58. The former assisted by Sahoo Bosla, father of the famous Sewa, who laid the foundation of the present Merhattah state of Poonah, reduced the Carnatic-Balagaut, afterwards denominated Bejapoury ; then descended into the Payengaut, and over-run successively the new principalities of Ginjee, Trichenopoly, and Tanjore, in behalf of their master, Adil Shah ; but eventually for the family of Sahoo, whose second son Eckojee, became the founder of the actual Tanjorean dynasty, in 1675. Meer Jumlah, on the other hand, crossed the Kistnah, and annexed to the former dominions of the Kootubshahy, that portion of the Carnatic-Balagaut, hence called Hydrabady, including the five circars of the recent nabobship of Kerpah or Cuddapah ; and penetrated into the Payengaut along the coast as far



far south as Canjee or Conjeveram, reducing as he went the intermediate country, sometime before dismembered from Bejanagur, by the telinga, or Oria rajah of the race of Narlinga, then residing at Chundergheery.

These two princes, however, of Bejapour and Hyderabad, enjoyed but a short time the fruits of their acquisitions on the south of the Kistnah; for in 1686—7, their states in turn were entirely subverted by the more formidable Mahomedan power of the Mogul Alemgeer, and reduced into the form of soubahs, or provinces, according to their actual names and limits; with this difference only, that when Zulfecar Khan in 1698 had completed the conquest of the Carnatic-Payengaut, by wresting Ginjee from its Merhattah chief, Ramrajah, the second son of Sewa, the dependant districts, being seven in number, were annexed to the soubah of Hyderabad, instead of that of Bejapour. But generally under the description of both provinces the Moghuls included, in the financial registers of the empire, territories to which their sway never in fact extended. Thus the recent Hindoo usurpers of Tanjore and Trichenopoly were reckoned tributaries to the Carnatic-Hydrabady; while those of Myfore, Bidentore, Soonda, Chitteldoorg, Raidoorg, Herpanhely, Kennagheery, Anagoondy, &c. were considered dependencies on the Balagaut-Bejapoury. As to the Malabar states, they were scarcely known in name to Alemgeer, or any of his ministers; otherwise they certainly would have been rated like the other conquered countries on that emperor's books, and at a tribute exorbitantly large, no doubt, with the design of tempting the cupidity of his generals, or successors, to accomplish the accounted meritorious undertaking of subjecting the whole of Hindostan, and forcing so many more, denominated infidels, within the pale of Mussulman authority.

To the dominion of the Moghul, in both the Carnatics, succeeded that  
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of his delegates in their respective governments. These nabobs, or deputies for a while, either from a principle of convenience, or expedient policy, paid formal homage, and sometimes a nuzzeraneh, or pecuniary acknowledgment to the nizam of the Decan, as their head subahdar or viceroy ; but one and all of them in the end shook off even this indirect nominal dependance on the crown of Delhi. Accordingly, in the Payengaut, the family of Anwuru'deen Khan, which succeeded that of Sadutullah in 1742, to the foujedarry of Arcot, under the favour of Britain, hath maintained its possessions thence forward to the present day, with the external form of sovereignty. The Patan predecessors of Abdul Hakeem, or more properly Helim Khan, late nabob of Kerpah, held from a remoter period, independently, the five circars of Sedhout, Kuhmam, Ganjecottah, Gooty, and Gorrumconda, denominated Balagaut-Hydrabad, until the two last were reduced by the Merhattahs in 1758, and finally by Hyder, altogether, twenty-one years later. But Bangalore and Colar, with the other southern districts of the Carnatic-Balagaut Bejapoury, when under the delegated government of Delawur Khan, fell an immediate prey to the Myforean usurper at the very commencement of his career in conquest ; while Serah, the capital of the whole circar, with the northern and middle pergunnahs of Anantpour, Penekonda, and the two Ballapours, formed the larger portion of the little detached Merhattah state of Gooty under Morarow, until its recent subversion by Hyder.

In the other countries south of the Kishnah, subjected by the Moghul arms, the families of the actual proprietors have held them as real independent principalities since the virtual dissolution of the empire of Hindostan, soon after the invasion of Nader Shah ; and two of them, Khans of Sanore and Karnool, have been possessed of their territories in jageer for some generations antecedent to that period. In particular, Abdul

Hakeem Khan, the present representative of the nabobs of Sanore, or Shanor and circar of Buncapour, is the seventh in lineal descent as occupant, and the fourth as sovereign ruler of these forts and districts. It is chiefly to be attributed to the naturally strong important situation of this Patan's dominion, in the fork of the Kistnah and Tumbhudra, that he hath been able thus to maintain his independence against the repeated powerful attacks of his neighbours the Merhattahs and Hyder, who have made the circumjacent territory the constant scene of mutual warfare; in like manner, as it had been of old, in a period little short of nine centuries, the common contested frontier between the two nations of Canara and Merhet, under their respective native or foreign princes. In the midst of these more recent conflicts, however, the estates of Sanore have suffered considerably by devastation and dismemberment; and the present proprietor hath been forced alternately to pay the demands of chout, exacted on the one side, and contract a family alliance with the other, in order to preserve freely the remainder of his inheritance; which nevertheless must still be pretty extensive, as yielding a neat actual revenue of near fifteen lacks of rupees, from a generally desert uncultivated country. Such also on a narrow scale have been the fortunes and condition of the two chiefs of Karnool and Adoni; the former, Manowur Khan, descended of another Patan or Afghan family; the latter entitled Mohabet Jung, son to the nizam's brother, Bassalut Jung; and who still retains the circar of Raichore under the feeble protection of the nizamat, while those parts of Nundial and Adoni, lying nearest to the Kistnah, are the only remains of the nabobship of Karnool or Kummernagur.

In describing the dominions of Tippoo, inherited, with the exception of a very small addition of his own, altogether from his father, and comprehending the whole Carnatic Balagaut of the Soubahs of Bejapour and Hyderabad, with other Moghul conquests south of the Kistnah, besides the  
more



more extensive territories of Hindoo Rajahs, which were for the first time subjected to a Mussulman power by Hyder, I shall follow the order in which the various component parts were acquired by this usurper, and consolidated into the present Myforean empire transmitted to his son.

I. *Myfore*, proper, or Seringapatam, from its capital, forming the independent state of a Hindoo Rajah for near two hundred years from its dismemberment, as a province of the Bejenagur empire, fell into the hands of Hyder Ali Khan about the year 1763, by cutting off the Dalaway, or regent usurper of the government, and seizing the reins of administration himself; but without leaving even the shadow of any authority to a nominal Rajah of his own creation, excepting in the formularies of justice or finance, and preserving on one side of the Pagoda coin the impression of two Swamies or divinities of the Hindoos, while the other was made to bear the initial letter of his proper name Hyder. The whole country now again reduced into the form of a province dependant on the new Myforean dominion of a Mussulman, in the person of Tippoo, is bounded on the west by the Balagaut hills of Koork, and those called Anemally, bordering the whole coast of Malabar; on the east it frontiers with the Carnatic Payengaut, and its dependencies, along the Coromandel coast; and, on the north, with the pergunnahs of Serah, Banglore, and Colar, belonging to the Carnatic-Balagaut-Bejapoury, in a longitudinal line little short of 200 English miles. From this latter boundary, in a form nearly triangular, it stretches 240 miles towards the south, where it terminates in a point at the extremity of Dindigul, near the pass of Goodalore, through the Anemally hills, on the confines of Travancore, and within a hundred miles of Cape Comorin. It partakes of the two great divisions of country known in the Decan by the terms Balagaut and Payengaut, or upper and lower region. The former, comprehending the districts immediately dependant on the capital, and forty-three subordinate

minate forts, chiefly on eminences, is but indifferently watered by the several branches of the Caveri, at no great distance from its source; and must therefore, as well as in consequence of an elevated situation, precluded from foreign commerce, with scarcely any internal industry, be comparatively poor, as it is, productive only of the smaller grains of joary and bajary, or a species of Indian corn, with the different kinds of vetches common to India; from all which, however, a neat revenue, in money or kind, of seven lacks of hoons or pagodas, being about twenty-seven lacks of rupees, is computed to be forthcoming to the state, after defraying the ordinary charges of collection, which here, as in the rest of Hindostan, consist chiefly of an establishment of village peons or militia, reckoned 40,000 in number, for the whole province of Myfore, supposed to contain 15,400 square geographic miles.—The latter, or Payengaut division, making scarcely a third part of this extensive area, is better known to us under the name of Coimbetore, including the districts of Caroor, Darampour, and Namcul, on both sides of the Caveri, with the valley of Dindigul on the south, and the great pass of Palligaut-cherry towards Malabar on the west: it is extremely fertile and well cultivated, therefore, in proportion to its extent, more productive of revenue than the Balagaut territory, being estimated neat at nineteen lacks of rupees. The rajahs of Koork, and other pallygars among the Gauts, from Bidenore south to Dindigul, occupy independently a considerable tract of country within the general description of Tippoo's dominions; but which being inaccessible to regular troops, by hills or impervious woods, the Myforean power hath never been able to conquer, further than to facilitate the catching of a few elephants, yearly, by means of the natives.

II. *Bedenore*, or Ikeri, now Hydernagur, on the dissolution of the Canarine empire, of which it was a part, became an independent state under its

its Naicks of the race of Vencataputty, after which it fell under the divided female government of different rannies or queens, and so continued until conquered wholly by Hyder between the years 1763-5. This country is also divided into Balagaut and Payengaut; the latter stretching 140 miles along the sea coast from Declah, or the river Cangrecora, being the northern frontier of Malabar, north to Honawar, or Onore, on the confines of Soonda, in different breadths of plain territory from forty to fifteen miles, but which may in all form an area of 3200 square miles, still retaining the ancient name of Canara, and including the ports of Mangalore, Barcelore, Onore, &c. the former or elevated division beyond the Supramanny Gauts, and immediately dependant on the capital Bedenore, Hanampour, &c. is of great indefinite extent inland, on both sides of the Tumbhudra; perhaps twice more considerable in size, though not proportionably so in value, to the maritime border. Both divisions, however, allowing for a revenue establishment of about 22,000 village peons, are assessed for seven lacks of Ikeri pagodas, which, at four rupees each, make a clear income to the Exchequer of twenty-eight lacks of rupees.

III. *Soonda*, in circumstances of history and final conquest, might be classed under the preceding head; as also from a similarity in its geographical description, with only the difference of being on a much smaller scale. The Payengaut, from the district of Onore to the frontiers of Goa, along a sea-coast of sixty miles, cannot comprehend above 1100 square miles of territory, in which the port of Carwar may be considered the capital; while a much larger extent must be allowed for that portion of the district beyond the Gauts to the eastward. The whole revenue, however, of both divisions, does not exceed two lacks of pagodas, or eight lacks of rupees.



IV. *Malabar*. The country under this description, and conquered by Hyder in 1765-6, exclusive of Koork, is altogether Payengaut; stretching along the shore from Declah, south to Cochin about 200 miles, and comprehending in an area of perhaps 6000 square miles, the Samery's territory of Calicut with the petty states of Cartinad, Cotiotie, Cherica, or Cananore, on the north, and the tributary kingdom of Cochin on the south;—the whole rated at a revenue of five lacks of pagodas, or about nineteen lacks of rupees, after allowing for the maintenance of 18,000 village peons.

V. *Barab Mbal*, or twelve pergunnahs and forts of Vanimbaddy, Tripatore, Kistnagheery, Rycottah, Darampoory, &c. belonging to the circar of Jugdeo, or Gegadive, dependant on the Carnatic Payengaut, in the vicinity, and commanding the great passes of Amboor and Chāngamah, leading into the Arcot country. It was one of the earliest conquered annexations of Hyder to the Mysorean dominion, though in the war of 1768 it was over-run, and for a while in possession of the Company's troops. The whole circar or district of Jugdeo, composed of heights and valleys on the confines of the Balagaut and Payengaut Carnatics, being one of the seven dependencies of Ginjee subjected to the Moghul in 1698, was then subdivided into seventeen pergunnahs, and assessed for a gross revenue of 17,57,717 rupees. Of these subdivisions, Amboor, Sautgur, &c. remain to the Payengaut: the rest in the hands of Tippoo, may comprehend, exclusive of the poligarry of Shili Naick, about 1800 square miles; but the neat revenue of the same territory, after defraying the ordinary expences of collection, does not exceed five lacks of rupees at present.

These five provinces of the Mysorean empire, with the districts of Bangalore, Colar, &c. of the Carnatic-Balagaut Bejapoory, formed the whole  
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of Hyder's dominion in the war 1768; and were calculated then to yield in all, a neat income of 119 lacks and an half of rupees, allowing an establishment of 115,000 village peons to enforce the collections and maintain internal peace.

VI. *Petty states of Hindoo Rajahs*, situated on the west and north of the Hendery and Tumbhudra rivers, to the confines of Goa, and the Merhattah territories of Toorgul, Raibaug, and Meritch, forming the jageer of Perferam Bow beyond the southern branch of the Kistnah. Some of these rajahships had been entirely conquered by the Moghul; but the most considerable of them, such as Chitteldoorg, Raidoorg, Herpanhelly, Kennagheery, &c. never were subdued by any Mussulman power until Hyder's conquest of them between the years 1774-7, though different districts from each may have been dismembered for a while by the Moghul deputies of the Carnatic-Balagaut Bejapoory, and therefore annexed in the accounts of the revenue of that circar. The frontier, forts, and dependencies of Goojunder-gur, Darwar, Badamy, &c. near the southern branch of the Kistnah towards the Merhattah dominion, composed at one time the jageer of Ragenaut Row, and have frequently changed their masters. They fell ultimately to Tippoo at the peace of 1784, but he was forced to pay chout for them to the Peshwa. On the whole, all these states of great indefinite extent, and extremely poor, yield only a very precarious revenue of sixteen lacks of rupees to the Mysorean.

VII. *Carnatic Balagaut Bejapoory*, consisting under the Moghul, of one circar of the same name, and of which the capital was Serah. It comprehended 51 pergunnahs, of which Bangalore, Colar, &c. on the south, were seized by Hyder, immediately when he possessed himself of Mysore; but Anantpour, Penekonda, &c. on the north, with the rest of the Merhattah state of Gooty, did not fall into his hands until the year 1776, when he  
overcame

overcame and made prisoner the proprietor Morarow, who had rendered signal service to the English in the preceding Mysorean war. The whole circar was rated at a jumma *kaumil*\*, or total gross revenue on the king's books, of 49,16,396 rupees; but I much doubt the accuracy of this valuation; because it does not appear from the registers of the soubah of Bejapour, a copy of which is now before me, that the Moghul government ever ascertained the *debatee* or village collections of either of the Carnatics, or went into greater detail than to fix the standard assessment of the different pergunnahs; and because the amount thus stated, seems too large a receipt, from a country naturally so poor and destitute of commerce, probably in all its dimensions not exceeding 10,000 square miles, and which was so liable to internal disturbances or foreign invasion, that notwithstanding the number of strong holds to be found in it, every town required, and has, its own particular fortification. However this may be, the revenue actually forthcoming to Hyder in 1778, after defraying charges of collection and an establishment of about 30,000 village peons, was only 32,05,206 rupees.

VIII. *Carnatic-Balagaut-Hydrabad*, comprehending the five Circars of Sidhout, Kahmam, Ganjecottah, Gooty, and Gorrunkonda, which were subdivided into 66 pergunnahs, rated by the Moghuls, *kaumil* 47,07,306

\* The term *kaumil*, should be well understood by the company. In the construction of an article of the treaty of Poorunder, containing a cession of lands to a certain amount according to the *kaumil jumma*, a difference of opinion arose in the councils of Bombay and Bengal, whether by the word *kaumil* was meant the whole ancient or actual modern revenue; and to this may be ascribed the renewal of the late Merhattah war. The literal signification of the word (complete) being alone then known, created a doubt,—whereas had the technical meaning of it (standard assessment for all grants and alienations) been explained, no difference of opinion could have arisen. Vide—Political Survey of the Northern Circars, under art. Revenue, Mode of Settlement, page 68.

rupees;



rupees; but from this amount is to be deducted the aggregate valuation of the pergunnahs of Chittoor, &c. now annexed to the Payengaut, together with the assessment of the diamond mines of Ganjecottah which are no longer productive, making in all an object of two lacks of rupees. The whole country thus described, bounded by the circars of Adoni and Nundial on the north; towards the Kistnah; the Guntour circar and Carnatic-Payengaut on the east, with that of the Balagaut Bejapoury on the south and west, may in square dimensions be nearly equal to this last mentioned division of territory, or about 10,000 square miles. It formed the inheritance for four generations of the patan Nabobs of Cuddapah, descended from a collateral branch of the Sanore family, until Gooty and Gorrumkonda were taken by the Merhattahs in 1758, and then ultimately, with the remainder of Helim Khan's possession, by Hyder in 1776-9. After deducting the amount of a few jageers and some charitable lands still left to the Mahomedans of this district, with the expence of an establishment at least of 23,000 village peons, the neat revenue of the whole province may be estimated at 29 lacks of rupees.

IX. *Adoni*, or circar of Imtiazghur on both sides of the Hendery river, south of the Tumbhudra or Tungabudra river, as far as, and inclusive of Bellary, together with a small portion of the circar of Ghazipour or Nundial, dismembered from the nabobship of Karnool, all situated in the soubah of Bejapour, comprehend the whole of Tippoo's conquests and annexation to the Mysorean empire, acquired since the death of Hyder, and subsequently to the treaty of Mangalore in 1784. In extent and revenue this acquisition may be considered of little account. The former cannot exceed 5,000 square miles, and the latter scarcely seven lacks of rupees, reckoning the petty zemindary of Bellary. But the fort of Adoni is of considerable importance, as being of the kind (on an insulated rock) thought the strongest in Hindostan, without excepting Dow-

lutabad or Gualior. It was ever the favourite ambitious object of conquest to Hyder, the Merhattahs, and Nizam; and preserved only through the cautious policy of its proprietor, Bassalut Jung. When it came by inheritance into the weak inexperienced hands of his son Mohabet Jung, it fell by treachery under the dominion of Tippoo; together with all its territorial dependencies, except the circar of Raichore, between the Kistnah and Tumbhudra.

X. Environed states of Sanore, Koork, and *Anagoondy*, still unsubdued and to be considered independent of the Myforean dominion. The two former have been already described; the latter alone claims notice rather from commiseration to the circumstances of its owner, than any political consequence it can be of in the scale of Tippoo's power. This petty principality, which scarcely extends twenty miles around the spacious ruins of the famed city of Bejenagur, once the capital of the Hindoo empire of the same name, comprehending all the countries south of the Kistnah, is the wretched remains and inheritance of dominion, left to the lineal descendant of Ramraje, the last great monarch of the Canarine and Malabar nations, united 700 years before, under the rule of Kishhendo. The representatives of this family, like the ranas of Oudeypour in Hindostan, lost with their dominions, the superior designation of Maharajah, or Rajah; and have, for a century past, been distinguished in the Decan generally by the title of *Rayeel*. They are said still to keep an exact register of the revolutions which happen within the circle of their former empire, in the vain hope of being reinstated in their ancient rights, though now reduced to a territorial income of about two and a half lacks of rupees, inclusive of the regalities of a mint at Anagoondy; and which they are rather suffered to enjoy through the compassionate bounty or policy of Hyder and his successor, than to hold with absolute independence in their own power. Trifling, however,

however, as their revenue is, and how little the merit of the Myso-rean's conduct, it is more than they could expect from the exterminating system of the Moghul and his delegates, or from the avaricious principle and national hatred of the Merhattahs, if they had the misfortune of falling within the grasp of either of these governments.

From the preceding statement then it appears, that the whole of Tippoo's present effective revenue is under two crore of rupees; or more precisely rupees 190,05,206. But this amount is so far short of the income he has been supposed to possess, and which hath been usually rated in a total round sum at five or six million sterling, that it may be necessary, not only to hazard an opinion, that such supposition must have been founded on the mere vague report of unintelligent natives, or the crafty designs of some persons who might have an interest in exaggeration, but also in a great measure proving it to be erroneous, leave no room to doubt the authenticity of the more accurate detailed view of the Myso-rean finances here exhibited. The only proofs however which can be brought home to the understandings of the people of this country, in such a case, debarred as they must be from the perusal of original papers in the Persian and Hindoo characters, or unable to appreciate the materials from which completer evidence might be drawn, are comparative estimates of the revenues of other countries in India, better known to us. These I shall only briefly state, as the conclusion they lead to would infinitely go beyond equality in favour of the argument to be supported, if the subjects of comparison were perfectly similar in all other circumstances, exclusive of intrinsic worth. To proceed then;—

The extent of Tippoo's dominion has been already fixed at 80,000 square geographic miles, or 92,666 English. In order to establish the tolerable accuracy of these dimensions, it is to be admitted that we  
can



can with sufficient precision, from the latest published maps, trace the general outlines of the Mysorean empire. Considering it a triangle, of which the base runs nearly parallel to, and not far south of the Kistnah, in a longitudinal line of 340 English miles, about the 16th degree of north latitude, or from the pagoda of Tripanti in the N. E. angle, to Kittoor in the north-west, towards the frontiers of Goa, of Bari, and the Merhattahs; then, one of its sides along the Balagaut or mountainous ridge of the Malabar coast, will be found to stretch in a horizontal distance 300 miles southerly, to the extreme point and pass of Goodalore in that quarter; and its other side from thence northerly, touching the frontiers of the Carnatic Payengaut, 470 miles in a parallel direction to the Coromandel coast, until it reaches the further corner of the circar of Kahunam near the first mentioned point at the pagoda of Tripanti. Beyond these three lines, the plains bordering the shores of Canara and Malabar, are the only exclusive territory of considerable extent belonging to Tippoo; and to balance it in some degree, within the area of the triangle described, it is to be remembered, are situated the independent or environed states of Sanore, Koork, &c. if not also a part of Karnool and Raichore. As the whole face of the country is known to be rugged, in many parts desolate, badly watered, and generally rising abruptly near half a mile of perpendicular height above the level of the sea, it cannot be supposed that the soil is equally fertile with the lower lands of Hindostan. In fact, though every advantage of industry and population be allowed to a despotic government, which cherishes a numerous peasantry in exclusion of great intermediate landholders, yet the produce of the Balagaut altogether consists merely of the necessities of life, and these of the coarsest kind; just enough to subsist the inhabitants, after making sufficient provision in pasture for the extraordinary number of horses and other cattle maintained there for the military establishment: while, in the Payengaut, on the Malabar coast, some pepper, cardamums, sandal

dal wood, and surplus grain beyond internal consumption, constitute the only commercial funds of natural growth within the whole circle of the Mysorean dominion. As to manufactures, except those of Salem and Bellary, if any exist in the country, they are not considerable enough to be known abroad. In short, the states of Tippoo, proportionably to their extent and disadvantages of local circumstances, may be thought rather over-rated at the revenue here assigned to it, with a militia establishment of 160,000 village peons at least otherwise provided for, when compared with the value of any other territory of equal magnitude in India. I shall, nevertheless, however it may strengthen that opinion, now bring them into comparison with Bengal, the richest soubah incontestably of the East in every point of view.

The dimensions of this province, according to Major Rennel, are 97,244 square English miles. From these, however, are to be deducted the superficial contents of the unproductive part of the Sunderbunds; and then the remainder will be nearly equal to the area of the Mysorean dominion. It would be superfluous to state the superior fertility, population, and industry of this member of the British empire, above all the other countries of Hindostan. The quality and quantity of its manufactures and agricultural produce, so generally known to Europe, would sufficiently evince its pre-eminence in possessing all those indications of national wealth, without insisting on the fact, by a circumstantial comparative detail, that almost the whole of the staple commodities for foreign commerce, existing in India, are in a manner concentrated here, or found in the greatest abundance, and some of them, such as silk, &c. no where else to be met with in the vast range of continent between China and Persia; yet the gross territorial revenue levied by the English government from this province has never exceeded two crore of rupees; which, however, is to be understood as forthcoming, after deducting interior charges of collection, in-

volving an establishment of village peons, at least equal to that of Tippoo's empire ; ( though this great branch of internal political economy hath never been properly investigated, nor in any shape brought forward to public view, by administration, as incident universally to the financial expenditure of the company ; ) and if what hath been usually stiled the ordinary expences of management, but what more properly is to be considered extraordinary, were taken into the account, the net receipt, on an average, will be found even short of one crore and sixty lacks of rupees. It is true, indeed, that this comparison, with some people may go rather to prove the defalcation of the Bengal revenues, than establish the accuracy of the Mysorean standard here given ; but on the other hand, perhaps it will not be too much to allow an embezzlement of a crore of rupees in the former instance, all circumstances considered, before the latter can be thought in the least under-rated.

Another comparison, and the only one remaining to be offered of a country generally known, might be given in stating the revenue of the Carnatic Payengaut and its dependencies ; but though corresponding nearly in amount of neat annual income with Mysore, ( taking Mahomed Aly's receipts at 27, and those of Tanjore at 13 lacks of star pagodas, besides 60 lacks of rupees arising from the Company's proper territories of the Circars, Jageer, &c. ) yet the difference in square dimensions is so greatly in favour of Tippoo's dominion ; while in point of maritime or commercial situation, natural fertility, productive worth of the soil, with manufacturing industry, the advantage is so prodigiously on the side of our settlements on the Coromandel coast, that after all, it can only be by a compromise or estimate of differences requiring much local knowledge to be understood in this country, that a balance may be struck, and the result insisted upon, at least to prove the moral certainty of the Mysorean revenue not being more, however short it may be of the total amount now assigned



assigned to it. I shall therefore endeavour here to exhibit a view of the relative power or value of supposed equal territorial resources under the management of Tippoo, and that of the English government of Madras, rather than proceed in a comparison of intrinsic pecuniary amount of their respective incomes, and which, if incontrovertibly proved to be exactly as before set forth, might only lead to fallacious dangerous conclusions.

The first and great important difference arises from the use made by the Mysorean, and all the native powers of Hindostan, of their numerous militia, or village peons, in warlike operations. These form an essential branch of every financial establishment throughout the country; and they are nowhere to be found in greater numbers, nor better paid, than in all the British provinces. As their interior peaceable avocations, in the public service, do not debar them from earning a part of their livelihood from agriculture or manufactures, and as considerable perquisites are allowed to them by the peasantry, of whose property and persons they are the immediate protectors, so their salary from government is proportionably small, and rarely any where above half subsistence. Nevertheless, the amount of the whole expenditure under this head, is a very considerable deduction from the annual gross receipts of the exchequer. The numbers, description, and use, however, of the people thus maintained, for the interior collections and peace of the English territorial possessions in India, are altogether unknown to our administrations abroad. Nor have they ever been employed as a militia corps, or otherwise, beyond the precincts of their village or hamlet, except at the instigation of refractory zemindars, who, in the relaxation of more authoritative controul, have acquired undue influence over them, and in some instances so far as to oppose with their arms in the field their proper immediate masters and sovereign. But all the native powers, on the contrary, avail themselves of their services to great advantage, in their hostile enterprises against us and one another, though in a manner totally inconsistent with our ideas of discipline and humanity. Hyder and his successor, in particular,

particular, in their incursions into the Carnatic-Payengaut, have generally led thirty or forty thousand of them in the train of their more regular armies. Under the denominations of pindarahs, looties, birkendazes, or matchlockmen, these followers, whether on horseback or on foot, are in India, what the pandours, coffacks, or croates are in Europe; with this difference, that the former are infinitely more barbarous and destructive in their predatory courses through a civilized defenceless country; and being equally expert in exploring concealed hoards of grain, as in cutting off intended supplies of provision for the enemy, they at once furnish their own troops with the means of subsistence, and occasion the greatest distress to their opponents. At the same time, by plundering, torturing, or massacring the innocent inhabitants, without distinction of sex or age, while laying waste their possessions with fire and sword, they seldom fail to enrich themselves, and harass the state they are at war with (if under more humane enlightened rulers) into proposals of peace, whatever may be the condition of its internal resources.

The second political difference between the relative value of the English and Myforean incomes, still supposing them of equal amount, arises from the vast necessary expenditure in every branch of the civil, military, or judicial departments in our establishments; insomuch that the whole ordinary revenue is absorbed merely in the support of interior government, or discharging the interest of debts before incurred to answer the extraordinary expenses of war, otherwise unprovided for. Whereas Tippoo, being very little clogged with a system of political œconomy like ours, maintained at the expence of so large a proportion of the public supplies, has the full and free command of almost the total of his financial receipts to carry on warlike operations; and, uniting in his own person the functions of prince, minister, and general, whatever disbursements may be indispensably requisite, are always made sparingly, and to the certain effective purpose of seconding his proper views and interests.

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The third and last important difference, to be noticed as giving superior effect to the equal revenue of Mysore comparatively with ours, ariseth from the local circumstances of that country, and system of predatory desultory warfare adopted by its rulers. Situated on an elevated plain, difficult of access, in great part desert or woody, and studded with innumerable hill forts—it is in itself no desirable object for conquest, while it presents almost insuperable obstacles to the progress of an invading army, particularly if composed of infantry, under the restraints and luxury of an European camp. At the same time it possesses the means of cheap defence against the assailants, by affording ample subsistence for its own hardy troops of cavalry, in the abundance of pasture for the horses, and coarse homely produce of peas or Indian corn for the men, who are inured to long and rapid marches. But in the Payengaut it is quite the reverse. Here a narrow, low, and maritime border of country, 470 miles in length, in itself abundantly fertile, is still more artificially enriched by the improving arts of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; and while these circumstances may tempt the cupidity of a poor and barbarous warlike nation, the facility of incursion and depredation, with the certainty of a secure retreat, render the whole Coromandel coast an easy prey to the Mysorean; who from a vast chain of fortified posts, with a rampart of hills, on the long and naked flank of the lower Carnatic, may with his cavalry make an instantaneous descent on the latter, in the more important seasons of seedtime or harvest; lay the face of the country entirely waste, plunder and destroy its inhabitants, and retire in safety with his booty, through various passes of the Gauts, if pursued by our slow marching army of infantry; and thus make war rather a profitable occupation to himself, though destructive to us, with scarcely the possibility of gratifying even a vindictive desire of retaliation.

In short, on a fair comparison of the relative value of supposed equal  
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revenue



revenue collected by the English and Tippoo, the difference of effective surplus, applicable to the extraordinaries of war, appears infinitely in favour of the latter, both for immediate exertion and prolongation of hostilities, according to the usual system of either power, in carrying on their respective military operations. But to estimate with still greater precision the actual resources of our nearest natural enemy, it seems necessary to take into consideration the weight and influence of the Merhattah states, who are his immediate most formidable neighbours, and standing much in the same relation of power and enmity towards his dominion, that he is supposed to do in respect to ours; with this difference however, that their native empire being better secured, though on more barbarous principles of general policy, than his usurpation, they are ever more prone to commit their wonted depredations on his territory, especially when so weakened by internal or foreign wars as to become an easy attainable object of their conquest or plunder.

The form of government under which these people live, hath been compared to the federate union of the Germanic body; but I cannot discover the least analogy between them, nor with any other civilized society existing, unless that of the Sieks of Hindostan be an exception; in as much as the latter authorizes, in common with the former, predatory warfare at all times on its neighbours; and under the denomination of Raaki, extorts a contribution from them for the sake of peace, very similar in manner and injustice to the chout or fourth of public revenue often forcibly exacted by the Merhattahs. But the grand principle of the political union of these, rests on ground wholly distinct, and peculiar to themselves. As a tribe of aboriginal Hindoos, they profess the religion of Brahmah; speak a dialect of the Sanscrit language, in which they have introduced all the technical terms of Moghul administration; use a character of their own in writing, though not very different from some of the other tribes

tribes around them; are divided into the four casts or classes of people, with their various subdivisions of professional distinction, found over the rest of Hindostan; but with this remarkable important difference, that among the Merhattahs, every individual may, and in fact occasionally follows the life of a foldier. As a nation inhabiting immemorially the country properly denominated *Merbat*, and comprehending the greater part of the Peshwa's present dominion in the Decan, they were completely subjugated, and afterwards for many centuries depressed, first by the Patans, then by the Moghul conquerors of Delhi. At length, towards the end of Alemgeer's reign, they united, rebelled; and under the famous Sewajee, a leader of their own tribe, laid the foundations of that empire, which hath risen gradually on the ruins of the Mahomedan power, until its late final subversion in Hindostan Proper\*, through the arms of Scindeah; both by the capture of the cities of Agra and Delhi, with their territorial dependencies, and the consequent captivity of the unfortunate monarch who ruled there, as the last imperial representative of the great Moghul race of Timur.

The whole of the dominion thus newly established is of vast extent, stretching near 1,200 miles along the frontiers of Tippoo and the Nizam in a N. E. direction, from Goa on the Malabar coast, to Balasore in Orissa adjoining to Bengal; and from thence north-westerly 1,000 miles more, touching the confines of the British and allied states, on the borders of the Ganges and Jumna, to the territory of the Sieks at Paniput, rendered famous in 1761 for the last memorable defeat sustained by the Merhattahs in their ambitious contest for empire with the united declining power of the Mahomedans. From this place, in a southerly course, with great encroachment on the old eastern boundary of the Rajepoot

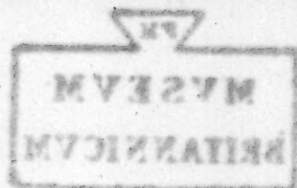
\* All the provinces north of the Nerbudda river,

country



country of Ajmere, it runs about 260 miles to the little Hindoo principality of Kotta, and thence south-westerly 540 miles further to the extreme point of the soubah of Gujerat at Duarka, including the whole of that fertile province; from whence along the sea coasts of Cambay and Malabar to Goa, the distance may be reckoned 800 miles. Thus, the overgrown empire of the Merhattahs may be said to extend east 19 degrees of longitude, near the parallel of 22° north latitude, from the mouths of the Indus to those of the Ganges, and about 13 degrees of latitude north, from the Kistnah to Paniput; comprehending at least an area of 400,000 square geographic miles, being considerably more than a third part of Hindostan, including the Decan, and equal, perhaps, in dimensions to all the British and allied states in India, with those of Golconda and Mysore taken together. The present nett revenue, however, of this immense territory, calculated at six crore of rupees, is in no respect proportionate to its magnitude, allowing even that only the chout is collected and stated for the frontier districts. This in a great measure is to be ascribed to the baleful influence of a barbarous government, or the habits of a people naturally addicted to pastoral life, and equally an enemy to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. The same provinces, under the Moghul, comprising the whole of Khandees, Malwa, and Gujerat; the greater portion of the Soubahs of Bejapour, Aurungabad, Beder, Berar, and Orissa, with considerable parts of those of Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, and Ajmere, may be computed to have yielded at least one fourth more, of gross agricultural annual produce, as well as of clear public income to the exchequer, than in their actual condition.

The supreme rule over all the Merhattah states was virtually in 1750, on the death of the great Sahoo Rajah, transferred from the family of Sewa, of the second, or proper military cast, to that of the present race, of the first or Bramin order, under the titular designation of Peshwa; and





and though the religious character has considerable influence in supporting the power of these princes, yet a very formidable competitor for universal national sway has arisen in the person of Scindiah, of the Sooder or fourth class, and of the subdivision of Puttele or husbandman, but a pretender to the rank of the second or military order. Ragojee of Nagpore, &c. and of the same lineal descent with Sewa the founder of the Merhattah empire, must however be more dreaded by the Peshwa, as having, besides an extensive princely domain, with a considerable military force, a sort of hereditary claim on the Musnud or throne of Sattarah, supposing it to be entirely vacant; which though virtually so, is not in form the case, as it has been constantly filled with a nominal Rajah, declaredly in continuation of the former line of princes, but in fact a mere instrument in the hands of the Peshwa, who as the title implies, ought only to be considered the first minister of the state resident at Poonah. On the other hand Tuckojee Holcar, like Scindiah of the fourth cast, but less aspiring, and of the professional subdivision of Cutteakur or weaver, hath always shewn the greatest deference and attachment to the reigning Bramin family, or rather to the actual regent Nana Ferdnovees; and in truth is considered, armed as he is with the government authority of part of Khandees and Malwa in his capital of Endore, the great check on the ambition and power of the two other chiefs abovementioned of Ugein and Nagpore. There was a fourth considerable chieftain of the Merhattahs in Gujerat well known to us under the designation of Guycawar, of the fourth class and subdivision of herdsmen, but aspiring also to the second or warrior rank. This man, ruling at Broderah, having been forced, or perhaps through motives of self-interest and expediency, chusing to espouse the cause of Ragonaut Row and his champions the English, in the late unfortunate war with Poonah; was from necessity, or for the sake of peace, given up, with all our conquests on that side of India to the Peshwa; and being reduced to terms of un-

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conditional

conditional submission to his superior, may be considered of no weight in the scale of rival power. But though the situation and circumstances of Scindeah and Ragojee may be supposed to give rise to disunion and discordant personal interests among the Merhattah chiefs; and that avarice, the predominant feature in the national character, make it always an easy matter for neighbouring governments, to corrupt such leaders or generals, when detached to a distant frontier to wage war in behalf of the supreme ruling state; yet they have all one principle of national attachment, to unite them in defence of the commonwealth, if at any time seriously attacked from abroad, or its existence endangered through civil commotion internally..

It is however alone the power of the Peshwa, that Tippoo can ever have reason to dread; because the former's proper dominion, with dependant jageers of Kokiny Bramins, form the only member of the Merhattah state at all contiguous to Myfore. It's extent, exclusive of Gujerat, of Holcar's territory, and Ballajee's possessions on the frontiers of Malva, Agra, and Allahabad, does not exceed one third of what has been assigned for the whole empire; with a revenue nearly in the same proportion. But undoubtedly in estimating the resources of the Peshwa, we must take into the account the value of these excluded, though distant, provinces, as being acknowledged immediate dependencies on the Poonah government; and then his income, reckoning chout from the Nizam, Tippoo, and B ndlecund, rajahs, will be found to amount at least to three crore of rupees; and his undisputed sovereign authority to extend over a connected domain of 200,000 square geographic miles; being equal to the dimensions and produce of the territories of Scindiah and Ragojee taken together. Further it may be observed, that from the extraordinary simplicity in living, and parsimony of Hindoos, the relative value in effective military operations of a revenue, even supposed no more than equal to what had been assigned to Myfore, would,

would, in their hands, be as great in proportion to Tippoo's, as his hath been considered in respect to the like income under the management of the British government.

As to the Nizam, although the petty states of Raichore and Karnool under his protection, bound a part of the Myforean north frontier, yet his power is so checked and enfeebled internally, by refractory jageerdars, and he is so circumscribed externally by, and so much in the mercy of the Merhattahs, that he must be considered of very little importance in the preponderating scale to Tippoo's political weight. His present situation, and the condition of his finances, have been elsewhere fully discussed, as will be found on the records of the Company, to which a reference may be made, particularly in my letter on delivering overcharge of the office of minister of the nizam's court, on the part of the Bengal government, to my suecessor, Mr. Richard Johnson, under date 27th May 1784, from Balasore, and which was probably entered on the public proceedings, towards the latter end of the same year.

*London, April, 1791.*



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## APPENDIX.

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**COPY** of the **TREATIES** lately concluded between the East India Company and the Marrattas, and between the East India Company and the Nizam.

(C O P Y.)

*Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance, between the Honble. United English East India Company, the Nabob Affuf Jah Bebaudier, Soubadar of the Dekkam, and the Peishwah Survoy Mhadow Row Narain Pundit Purdhaun Babaudur—against Futy Alli Khawen, known by the Denomination of Tippe Sultan; settled by Captain John Kennaway, on the Part of the said Honble. Company, with the said Nabob Affuf Jah, by virtue of the Powers delegated to him by the Right Honble. Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. B. Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honble. the Court of Directors of the said Honble. Company to direct and controul all their Affairs in the East Indies.*

### ARTICLE I.

**T**HE friendship subsisting between the three states, agreeable to former treaties, shall be encreased by this: and between the honourable company and his highness the Nizam, the three former treaties concluded with the late Sillaubut Jung, through colonel Forde, in the year 1759; with the

the Nizam, through general Caillaud, in the year 1766; and the treaty of 1768, with the Madras Government, together with lord Cornwallis's letter of 7th July 1789, which is equivalent to a fourth treaty, remain in full force, except such articles of them as may by the present treaty be otherwise agreed to; and perpetual friendship shall subsist between both parties, and their heirs and successors, agreeably thereto.

#### ARTICLE II.

Tippo Sultan, having engagements with the three contracting powers, has, notwithstanding, acted with infidelity to them all; for which reason they have united in a league, that, to the utmost of their power, they may punish him, and deprive him of the means of disturbing the general tranquillity in future.

#### ARTICLE III.

This undertaking being resolved on, it is agreed, that on Captain Kennaway's annunciation to the nabob Assuf Jah, of the actual commencement of hostilities between the honourable company's forces and the said Tippo, and on Mr. Malet's announcing the same to Pundit Perd'haun, the forces of the said nabob Assuf Jah, and Pundit Perd'haun, in number not less than 25,000, but as many more, and as much greater an equipment as may be, shall immediately invade the territories of the said Tippo, and reduce as much of his dominions as possible, before and during the rains; and, after that season, the said Nabob and Pundit Perd'haun will seriously and vigorously prosecute the war with a potent army, well appointed, and equipped with the requisite warlike apparatus.

#### ARTICLE IV.

If the right honourable the governor general should require a body of cavalry to join the English forces, the nabob Assuf Jah, and Pundit  
 I Perd'haun,

Perd'haun, shall furnish to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the shortest and safest route, with all expedition, to the place of their destination, to act with the company's forces; but should any service occur practicable only by cavalry, they shall execute it, nor cavil on the clause of "To act with the company's forces." The pay of the said cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the honourable company, at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be settled.

#### ARTICLE V.

If, in the prosecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy should gain a superiority over either, the others shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to relieve the said party and distress the enemy.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the present war, should their arms be crowned with success in the joint prosecution of it, an equal division shall be made of the acquisition of territory, forts, and whatever each circar or government may become possessed of, from the time of each party commencing hostilities; but should the honourable company's forces make any acquisitions of territory from the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities by the other parties, those parties shall not be entitled to any share thereof. In the general partition of territory, forts, &c. due attention shall be paid to the wishes and convenience of the parties relatively to their respective frontiers.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The underwritten Polygheers and Zemindars being dependant on the nabob Assuf Jah, and Pundit Perd'haun, it is agreed, that on their territories, forts, &c. falling into the hands of any of the allies, they shall be



be re-established therein, and the nuzzerana that shall be fixed on that occasion shall be equally divided amongst the allies ; but in future, the nabob Afuf Jah, and Pundit Perd'haun, shall collect from them the usual peishcush and kundnee, which have been heretofore annually collected ; and should the said Polygheers and Zemindars act unfaithfully towards the Nabob, or Pundit Perd'haun, or prove refractory in the discharge of their peishcush and kundnee, the said Nabob, and Pundit Perd'haun, are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The chief of Shahnoor is to be subject to service with both the Nabob and Pundit Perd'haun ; and, should he fail in the usual conditions thereof, the Nabob and Pundit Perd'haun, will act as they think proper.

#### List of the Polygheers and Zemindars.

Chittuldrooy.

Annagoondey.

Harponilly.

Billarree.

Roydroog.

Khawn, the Chief of Shahnoor.

Keychungoondah.

Cunnagheeny.

Kittoor.

Hannoor.

The district of Abdul Hakeem.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

To preserve as far as possible, consistency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a vakeel from each party shall be permitted to reside in the army of the others, for the purpose of communicating to each other their respective views and circumstances ; and the representations of the contracting parties to each other shall be duly attended to, consistent with circumstances, and the stipulations of this treaty.

#### ARTICLE IX.

After this treaty is signed and sealed, it will become incumbent on the parties

parties not to swerve from its conditions at the verbal or written instance of any person or persons whatever, or on any other pretence; and, in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it shall be made by mutual consent, no party introducing unreasonable objections; nor shall either of the parties enter into any separate negotiations with Tippoo; but on the receipt of any advance or message from him by either party, it shall be communicated to the others.

#### ARTICLE X.

If, after the conclusion of peace with Tippoo, he should attack or molest either of the contracting parties, the others shall join to punish him; the mode and conditions of effecting which shall be hereafter settled by the contracting powers.

#### ARTICLE XI.

This treaty, consisting of eleven articles, being this day settled and concluded by Captain Kennaway with the Nabob, Captain Kennaway has delivered to his highness the Nabob one copy of the same in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself; and the Nabob has delivered to Captain Kennaway another copy in Persian, executed by himself; and Captain Kennaway has engaged to procure and deliver to the Nabob, in sixty-five days, a ratified copy from the Governor General; on the delivery of which, the treaty executed by Captain Kennaway shall be returned.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged, at Paungul, on the 30th of Shawaul, 1204 Hejeree, or 4th of July 1790, E. S.

G. F. CHERRY, P. T.

Ratified

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal,  
the 29th day of July 1790.

CORNWALLIS.

(Signed)

CHARLES STUART. L.S.

PETER SPEKE.

(Signed)

E. HAY,

Sec. to the Gov.

A true Copy.

E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

(COPY.)

*Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance, between the Honourable United English East India Company, the Peshwa Souae Mahdarao Narrain Pundit Purdhaun Babadur, and the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan Asif Jah, Babauder—against Fatty Ally Khan, known by the Denomination of Tippoo Sultaun; settled by Mr. Charles Warre Malet, on the Part of the said Honourable Company, with the said Pundit Purdhaun, by virtue of the Powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and controul all their Affairs in the East Indies.*

# ARTICLE I.

THE friendship subsisting between the states, agreeable to former treaties, shall be increased by this.

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ARTICLE



## ARTICLE II.

Tippoo Sultaun, having engagements with the contracting powers, has notwithstanding, acted with infidelity to them all; for which reason they have united in a League, that, to the utmost of their power, they may punish him, and deprive him of the means of disturbing the general tranquillity in future.

## ARTICLE III.

This undertaking being resolved on it is agreed, that, on Mr. Malet's annunciation to Pundit Purdhaum, of the actual commencement of hostilities between the honourable Company's forces and the said Tippoo, and on Captain John Kennaway's announcing the same to the nabob Afoph Jah, the forces of the said Pundit Purdhaum and nabob Afoph Jah, in number not less than 25,000, but as many more, and as much greater an equipment as may be, shall immediately invade the territories of the said Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as possible before and during the rains; and after that season, the said Pundit Purdhaum and Nabob will seriously and vigorously prosecute the war with a potent army, well appointed and equipped with the requisite warlike apparatus.

## ARTICLE IV.

The nabob Afof Jah, being furnished with two battalions of the Honourable Company's forces, Pundit Purhhaum shall have an option of being joined by an equal force on the same terms during the present war against Tippoo. The pay of the said battalions to be made good to the honourable Company by Pundit Purdhaum, in like manner as settled with the nabob Afof Jah.

## ARTICLE

## ARTICLE V.

On the said two battalions joining the Maratta army, Pundit Purdhaum agrees to allot 2000 horse to remain and act in concert with them. But in the event of urgent service, on which cavalry alone can be employed, 1000 of the said cavalry may be detached thereon, 1000 remaining constantly with the battalions; whose pay will be defrayed regularly, in ready money, every month, in the army, or in Poona, at the option of Mr. Mallet.

## ARTICLE VI.

From the time of the said battalions entering Pundit Purdhaum's territories, an agent on the part of the said Pundit Purdhaum shall be ordered to attend the commander to execute such service as may occur.

## ARTICLE VII.

If the right honourable the governor general should require a body of cavalry to join the English forces, Pundit Purdhaum, and the nabob Asaf Jah, shall furnish to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the shortest and safest route, with all expedition, to the place of their destination, to act with the Company's forces; but, should any service occur, practicable only by cavalry, they shall execute it, nor cavil on the clause of "To act with the Company's forces." The pay of the said cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the honourable Company, at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be settled.

## ARTICLE VIII.

If, in the prosecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy should gain a superiority over either, the other, shall, to the utmost  
of

of their power, exert themselves to relieve the said party, and distress the enemy.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the present war, should their arms be crowned with success in the joint prosecution of it, an equal division shall be made of the acquisitions of territory, forts, and whatever each circle or government may become possessed of, from the time of each party commencing hostilities. But, should the honourable Company's forces make any acquisitions of territory from the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities by the other parties, those parties shall not be entitled to any share thereof. In the general partition of territory, forts, &c. due attention shall be paid to the wishes and convenience of the parties relatively to their respective frontiers.

#### ARTICLE X.

The underwritten Polygheers and Zemindars, being dependant on Pundit Purdhaum, and nabob Asof Jah; it is agreed, that, on their territories, forts, &c. falling into the hands of any of the allies, they shall be re-established therein; and the nuzzurana that shall be fixed on that occasion shall be equally divided amongst the allies. But, in future, Pundit Purdhaum, and the nabob Asof Jah, shall collect from them the usual kundnee, and peshcush, which has been heretofore annually collected; and should the said Polygheers and Zemindars act with infidelity towards Pundit Purdhaum, or the Nabob, or prove refractory in the discharge of their kundnee and peshcush, the said Pundit Purdhaum and Nabob are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The chief of Shanoor is to be subject to service, both with Pundit Purdhaum and the nabob; and, should he fail in the usual conditions



ditions thereof, Pundit Purhaum and the nabob will act as they think proper.

List of the Polygheers and Zemindars alluded to in the above article.

Chettuldroog

Karponelly

Roydroog

Cunnaghary

Kaunoor

Hakeem Khan

Aunagoondy.

Bellarree.

Keychundgoonda.

Kittoor.

The district of Abdul.

The chief of Shanoor.

#### ARTICLE XI.

To preserve, as far as possible, consistency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a vackeel from each party shall be permitted to reside in the army of the others, for the purpose of communicating to each other their respective views and circumstances; and the representations of the contracting parties to each other shall be duly attended to, consistent with circumstances and the stipulations of this treaty.

#### ARTICLE XII.

After this treaty is signed and sealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to swerve from its conditions at the verbal or written instance of any person or persons whatever, or on any other pretence; and in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it shall be made by mutual consent, no party introducing unreasonable objections: nor shall either of the parties enter into any separate negotiations with Tippoo; but, on the receipt of any advance or message from him by either party, it shall be communicated to the others.

## ARTICLE XIII.

If, after the conclusion of peace with Tippoo, he should attack or molest either of the contracting parties, the others shall join to punish him. The mode and conditions shall be hereafter settled by the three contracting powers.

## ARTICLE XIV.

This treaty, consisting of fourteen articles, being this day settled and concluded by Mr. Malet, with the Peshwa Souae Mahdaro Narrain Pundit Purdhaum Bahder, Mr. Malet has delivered to Pundit Purdhaum one copy of the same, in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself; and Pundit Purdhaum has delivered to Mr. Malet another copy, in Maratta and Persian, executed by himself; and Mr. Malet has engaged to procure, and deliver to Pundit Purdhaum, in seventy-five days, a ratified copy from the governor general, on the delivery of which the treaty executed by Mr. Malet shall be returned.

Poona,  
1st June 1790.

(Signed)

C. W. MALET.

A true copy.

G. F. CHERRY, P. T.

Ratified by the governor general in counsel, at Fort William in Bengal, the 5th day of July 1790.

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

CHA. STUART. L.S.

PETER SPEKE.

E. HAY,

Sec. to the Gov.

A true copy.

E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

Treaty

His  
Highness the  
Nabob's Seal.

The  
Company's  
Seal.

*Treaty of perpetual Friendship, Alliance, and Security, concluded between the Honourable Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Bath, President and Governor of Fort St. George, and the Council thereof, on the Part of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and his Highness the Nabob Walajau, Omdit ul Mulk, Unmeer ul Hind, Asoph Dowla, Anerverdeen Cawn Bebauder Zupher Jung, Sippha Salar, Subadar of the Carnatic, on Behalf of himself, his Heirs and Successors.*

THE court of directors of the Honourable United East India Company, having taken into their serious consideration the great advantages which may be attained by improving the blessings of peace, now happily re-established on the coast of Coromandel and the Carnatic, and considering the present hour best suited for settling and arranging, by a just and equitable treaty, a plan for the future defence and protection of the Carnatic and the Northern Circars on a solid and lasting foundation, have communicated these their sentiments to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, who being fully impressed with the propriety and wisdom of such an arrangement, has for himself, his heirs and successors, adjusted and concluded a solid and permanent treaty with the president and council of Fort St. George, upon the principles and conditions herein after mentioned; in consequence whereof it is stipulated and agreed that due provisions shall be made for the military peace establishment, and also, that for discharging the expence of war, in the event of a war breaking out in the Carnatic or on the coast of Coromandel, certain contributions or proportions of the revenues of the contracting parties shall be united into one common stock, to be applied for their mutual security and defence: and as it is necessary that the application of the said contributions,

both



both for peace and war, shall be reposed in the united company, or their representatives, together with the direction of the war, the command of the army, magazines of stores and provisions, (the granaries and present magazines of his highness the nabob excepted) with full power to occupy or dismantle such forts as by them shall be deemed necessary for the general security; the said contracting parties do hereby solemnly engage and agree for themselves and their successors, to and with each other, in manner following; that is to say,

## I.

The friends and enemies of his highness the nabob of the Carnatic, and of the English united East India company, shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

## II.

His highness the nabob of the Carnatic will contribute towards the military peace establishment, and shall pay into the treasury of the said united company, the annual sum of nine lacks of pagodas, to commence in the Fuzelly 1197, corresponding to the 12th July 1787, as his fixed proportion, divided into kists, payable at the following periods; that is to say,

30th November	-	-	-	-	3,00,000
31st March	-	-	-	-	6,00,000
					<hr/>
					Star Pag <sup>s</sup> 9,00,000

## III.

That the honourable East India company will in like manner contribute, and, with the aid of Tanjore, shall pay and make good such further sums as may be necessary to discharge the expence of the military peace establishment

establishment beyond the said annual contribution of his highness already mentioned.

## IV.

That for the satisfaction of his highness the nabob of the Carnatic, his heirs and successors, the president in council of Fort St. George shall furnish his highness with an accurate account, shewing the number of troops maintained, and the names and situations of the garrisons supported by the annual contributions, and particularly the troops and garrisons maintained by the nine lacks of pagodas, annually contributed by his highness to the general defence.

## V.

In case of failure in the punctual payment of the nine lacks of pagodas already mentioned, to the amount of one lack of pagodas in any kist, for the period of one month after the same shall become due, his highness the nabob agrees, that certain districts, specified in the schedule, No. I, hereunto annexed, shall be made answerable for such failure; and that the company shall have power to appoint superintendants or receivers to collect and receive from the nabob's amuldars, all the rents, revenues, duties, customs, and peshcash of the said districts; and these superintendants or receivers shall exercise all necessary authority for collecting such rents, revenues, &c. giving regular receipts for all the monies which may be received by the said superintendants, who shall have full power to inspect and examine all cutcherry receipts and accounts of the lands and districts aforesaid, as well as to ascertain the state of all other revenues which shall be collected annually from customs, or from the zemindars or poligars, tributaries to his highness within the said districts; and when the full amount for which such districts stood answerable shall have been paid to the company, the superintendant or receiver shall be immediately recalled.

VI.

At the appointment of the superintendant or receiver, the nabob will furnish the company with the obligations the amuldars of each district shall have given to the circar; and if they do not pay the money punctually to the superintendant or receiver agreeable thereto, the nabob, at the request of the governor in council, will immediately dismiss the said amuldars, and appoint the same such others in their stead, as the president in council of Fort St. George shall recommend, after taking from them the usual obligations, which shall be delivered to the company by his highness.

VII.

That the exercise of power over the said districts and farms, by virtue of the conditions mentioned in the fifth and sixth articles, in case of failure in the payment of any of the said kists, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to deprive his highness the nabob of the Carnatic, or his successors, of the civil government thereof, the credit of his family, or the dignity of his illustrious house, but that the same shall be preserved to him and them inviolate, saving and excepting the powers in the foregoing article expressed and mentioned.

VIII.

That in the event of any war breaking out in the Carnatic, or on the coast of Coromandel, the said united company shall charge themselves with the direction, order, and conduct thereof; and, during the continuance of such war, shall apply four-fifths of their whole revenue in the Carnatic, and the northern circars, annually to the military expences of the war. To remove every doubt on the part of his highness of any sequestration or diversion of the said revenues from the purpose aforesaid, his highness the nabob of the Carnatic, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors,



successors, shall have full power and authority during such war to appoint one or more inspectors or accomptants, to inspect and examine the cutchery receipts of all the districts of the company in the Carnatic, and the northern circars, as well as the state of all the other revenues collected from the customs, from the zemindars and poligars tributary to the company.

## IX.

That in the like event, his highness the nabob of the Carnatic, after deducting from the whole amount of his revenues 2,13,421 pagodas annually, for jaghires to the family of his highness, and 21,366 pagodas annually for charities, shall and will pay into the treasury of the said united company, four-fifths of his revenue to the general expence of such war; to be applied in such manner as the said united company, or their representatives, shall find necessary for their common safety and interests, as also for the interest of their allies in the Carnatic, and on the coast of Coromandel; and it is moreover agreed, that his highness's proportion of the debt of the war will henceforth be settled at twenty-five fifty-one parts.

## X.

For the more effectual security of the payments of four-fifths of the revenues of his highness annually to the military expences of the war, and to remove every doubt on the part of the company of any secretion or diversion of the said revenues from the purpose aforesaid, the president and council of Fort St. George, in behalf of the company, shall have full power and authority during such war, to appoint one or more inspectors or accomptants, to inspect and examine the cutchery receipts of all the countries and districts of the nabob, as well as the state of all the other revenues collected from the customs, and from the zemindars and poligars tributaries to his highness; and in case the said four-fifths of the revenues,

or

or any part thereof, are diverted from the discharge of the current expences of the war, or the debts or expences incurred thereby, the said united company shall have full power to appoint superintendants and receivers over the said countries and districts of the nabob, in the manner specified in the fifth article of this treaty respecting the districts mentioned in schedule, No. I, with the same authority and under the like restrictions and conditions expressed in case of failure.

#### XI.

That the said annual four-fifths, payable from the revenues of his highness the nabob of the Carnatic, shall, after the termination of the war, continue to be applied to the discharge of all debts and expences that may be incurred or arise during the course of the war, until his proportion of twenty-five fifty-one parts is paid off and discharged.

#### XII.

It is expressly understood and declared, that so soon as the expences incurred by the war are paid off and discharged, the superintendants and receivers shall be immediately recalled: and it is further expressly declared, that the XIth article shall not have any retrospect to the expences of any war antecedent to the date of this treaty.

#### XIII.

That after the termination of such war, and during the application of the said gross revenues to the debts and expences thereof, the II<sup>d</sup>, III<sup>d</sup>, IV<sup>th</sup>, V<sup>th</sup>, and VI<sup>th</sup> article of this treaty, shall be and remain dormant, and be of no effect, but shall recommence and regain their full force and validity from and immediately after all the debts and expences of such war shall have been fully and proportionally paid off and discharged.

#### XIV.

## XIV.

In case his highness shall at any time have occasion for any number of troops for the security and collection of his revenue, the support of his authority, or the good order and government of his dominions, the said united company shall and will furnish a sufficient number of troops for that purpose, on public representation being made by his highness to the president in council of Fort St. George, of the necessity of employing such a force, and the objects to be obtained thereby: In case of the march of such troops, the additional batta and expences attending their movements, will be annually discharged by his highness at the end of each year.

## XV.

Whenever the company shall enter into any negotiations, wherein the interests of the Carnatic and its dependencies may be concerned, the president in council of Fort St. George shall communicate the proceedings to his highness the nabob of the Carnatic, as the firm ally of the company: and although the direction of the combined force of the country is committed entirely to the honourable company, or their representatives, it is nevertheless understood, that his highness shall be informed of all measures which shall relate to the declaring of war, or making peace, with any of the princes and powers of Hindostan, so far as the interest of the Carnatic may be immediately concerned therein; and the name of his highness shall be inserted in all treaties regarding the Carnatic: and his highness will not enter into any political negotiations or controversies with any state or power, without the consent or approbation of the president in council at Fort St. George.

## XVI.

Nothing in this treaty contained shall be understood to injure the claim of his highness the nabob to the Tanjore country.



## XVII.

Should there be any essential failure in the crops in time of peace, owing to the want of rain, or any other unforeseen calamity, a deduction shall be made in the nabob's kists to the extent of the injury which the revenues may sustain, as shall be estimated and fixed on by the governor in council, to whom his highness grants full power and authority to appoint one or more superintendants and accomptants to inspect and examine the cutchery receipts of all the countries and districts of his highness the nabob of the Carnatic, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of such deduction, which is to be carried as a charge to the account current of his highness.

## XVIII.

It is hereby stipulated, that the conditions mentioned in the articles of agreement between the president and council of Fort St. George, and his highness the nabob, dated 28th June 1785, for payment of four lacks of pagodas annually to the honourable company, shall be null and void, the same being comprehended and included in the conditions of the present treaty.

## XIX.

It is further stipulated, that the said articles of agreement, dated 28th June 1785, as far as relate to the discharge of the debts of his highness the nabob, shall be and continue in full force and virtue.

In confirmation of all the articles in the preceding treaty, the president and council of Fort St. George, invested with full powers on behalf of the India company, have subscribed and sealed two instruments of the same tenor and date, at Fort St. George, on the twenty-fourth day of February in the year of the Christian æra one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; and his highness the nabob Wantanjan, for himself, his heirs and successors, hath also subscribed and sealed the same instruments, at Chepauk House,

House, the fifth day of the moon Jemmady in the year of the Hegira twelve hundred and one.

(Signed) { JOHN MACPHERSON,  
JOHN STABLES. (Signed) { ARCH<sup>d</sup> CAMPBELL,  
ALEX<sup>r</sup> DAVIDSON,  
JA<sup>s</sup> H<sup>y</sup> CASAMAJOR.

Signed in the presence of

(Signed) { JOHN CHAMIER, Secretary ;  
CHARLES BINNY, Secretary ;  
A. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary to the Governor.

A true copy. (Signed) W. C. JACKSON, D<sup>y</sup> Secretary.

SCHEDULE, No. I, in the annexed TREATY, referred to.

1. The district of Trevatoor, with the villages of Tummanoor.
2. The district Ellengad, &c. consisting of 12 maghanas.
3. The district of Uspoor, with the village of Oonum.
4. The purgunna of Tindavanam.
5. The purgunnah of the Cufbah of Verdaoor, including 9 mahals, and Tervadee, Veedoor, and Veezamunnee, and the talooka of Ohalwallee.
13. The villages of Pernatoor.
14. The talooka of Cunnanoor.
15. The pergunnah of the havilly of Ternamul, including the villages of Callispauk.
16. The villages of Adoormungal,
17. The pergunnah Paloor, &c.
18. The pergunnah of Chinqum.
19. The pergunnah Telgoody, &c.
20. The pergunnah of Damarpauk.
21. The villages of Villapauk.
22. The villages of Mundial.
23. The talooka of Temmeree.
24. The villages of Chauckrauzpoor.

25. The

25. The pergunnah Cholingavaram, with Tuckolum.
  26. The villages of Chuckramiller, with Nauteray.
  27. The talooka Awaloor.
  28. The talooka of Mealcharry.
  29. The talooka of Vaulapundal.
  30. The pergunnah of Poondie, &c.
  31. The talooka of Weapore.
  32. The villages of Coondapoor and Canvery Pauck.
  33. The pergunnah of Amboor.
  34. Tulliput and Agraham.
  35. Talooka Allianore.
  36. Warriorepollam.
  37. Vallicundapoor, excepting the jaghire of Rajinguda.
  38. The district of Sellumbar, 1 mahal.
  39. The district of Cartmanaurgoody, exclusive of the jaghire, 1 mahal.
  40. The district of Bhoowangerry, 1 mahal.
  41. The district of Vindachell, &c. 5 mahals.
  42. The district of Vanetampeat and Feartanaggerry, 2 mahals.
  43. The district of Pudwear and Moolcaud, 2 mahals.
  44. The district of Noonulgud, otherwise called Gingee, 1 mahal.
  45. The district of Yeamputtoo and Pullygoondaput, 1 mahal.
- The provinces of Trichinopoly, Madura, Ongole, and Palnaud.

It is stipulated and agreed at the time of executing this treaty, that the countries and districts in the above schedule mentioned, shall be answerable for any failure in the payment of the nine lacks of pagodas mentioned in the said treaty ; and in case they should not be adequate to the discharge of any failure when such may happen, it is stipulated that his highness the nabob shall name other districts to make good the deficiency ; but if they exceed the amount of such failure, that his highness shall keep back districts to the amount of the same.

(Signed) { ARCH<sup>d</sup> CAMPBELL,  
ALEX<sup>r</sup> DAVIDSON,  
JA<sup>s</sup> H<sup>r</sup> CASAMAIJOR.

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